APPAIRS IN ALBANY THE SESSION DRAWING TO A CLOSE. Concinsion of Saturday's Assembly Proceedings THE TARBOX BRIRERY CASE. The Offender to be Dismissed and

Imprisoned. METROPOLITAN MATTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.
AFTERNOON SESSION CONTINUED. ALHANY, April 2, 1853. THE TARBOX BRIBERY CARE—THE OPPENDER TO BE INCH The debate on the Tarbox case was continued at Sength

Amendments offered by Mr. HENDER to terminate the imprisonment on the 13th inst , and by Mr. BURNETT to munit with instructions, were rejected.

The resolutions of Mr. Loomis, dismissing Mr. Tarbox as an officer of the House, and directing his imprison

as as officer of the House, and direction his imprisonment in the Albany jail until the close of the session, and not to exceed six months, were then carried.

The Speaker's warrant for the imprisonment of Mr. Tariou was then issued.

Mr. D. Grissons, (dem.) of Oneida, moved a resolution to the effect that, in tampering with Mr. Tarbox, and indusing him to offer a bribe Mr. Stewart, (whig) of Delaware, had misused his privilege as a member, and that he be considered by the House.

Mr. Bunkouules (ind dem.) of Orieans, moved that the resolution be returned to the member offering it.

Mr. O'BRIEN, (dem.) of Kings, moved that the member be permitted to withdraw the resolution.

Ar D. GRIMONE—It is not desired, sir. No quorum being present Mr. G. moved a call of the House, which was carried.

After a quorum was obtained the resolutions of Messrs.
Burroughs and O Erien were withdrawn.
A motion was then made to reconsider the vote ordering the imprisonment of Mr. Tarbox, which motion was last on the table.

Leaves at half-next 10 violet the On motion of Mr. Looms, at half-past 10 o'clock, the Mcuse adjourned, leaving the resolution of Mr. Gilmers to be disposed of.

## Our Albany Correspondence.

Albany. April 1, 1856.
The Great Canal Question—How will it End?—Politicians

Striving to turn it into the Next Election The prespect of an adjustment of the canal difficulties n the Legislature is still remote. It is now within ten days of the time for adjournment, and the two houses are no nearer toge her than they were on the first of January. The ultras on both sides are very obstinate, and the leaders of each measure would rather everything class-hould fall through than that their own favorite project should fail. Mr. Loomis, who spoke for the ad nistration in the House, is peculiarly sensitive upon his plan for improving the canals, for all time to come, by means of funds raised by imposing railroad toils and by direct taxation. The law to that effect lies in the Senate document, and there it is very likely to remain. In former party times, neither the democratic or whig mem-bers of the Legislature would dare to manifest sufficient independence to withhold support from any measure known to be that of the leaders of the administration. But there are several refractory members now, who have

spurned all kinds of dictation.

No one can conjecture with any approach to a certainty how this question will terminate. Vanderbilt's plan for borrowing ten millions and a half, is still under cussion in the Senate, and several long-winded senators have yot to discharge columns of arguments lying smothering in their brain. The amendment offered by Bristol, requiring a less amount of loan, will be adopte in the Senate, if Vanderbilt's is rejected; and several

Bristol, requiring a less amount of ban, will be adopted in the Senate, if Vanderbilt's is rejected; and several members of the House who originally followed Loomis in his lax and toll bill, now declare their willingness to vote for the Senate's 'lesser evil.'' They are becoming satisfied that the Senate will not adopt the House bill, and being in a majority, deprecate the idea of adjourning without accomplishing something for the canals.

This being the great question of the session, and in truth the only important general measure which now aptates the State, and the democratic majority in the Legislature seasibly feeling the responsibility resting upon them in this emergency, will conclude upon some plan, and that is likely to be the one proposed by Senator Bristol. They know that by adjourning without coming to terms the question will be carried into the next canvass in November. The entire centre of the State, embracing the most populous sities and agricultural territory, will then throw off party affinities party pledges, and elect such men to the Senate and House as will favor the immediate enlargement of the public works. They will make it a matter of personal interest, as by the canals, and from the canals, all their prosperity depends. It is, therefore, indispensible that the leaders of the party now in power should take more serious thought of this question than they yet have bestowed upon it.

The whigh remain quiet and united. They are daily chucking, winking, and blinking. They volve uniformly against executive sessions, and with the aid of Cooley keep their friends in office. They propose nothing but remain silent, ready to vote as the interests of their party require. They hope to adjourn without settling the canal question, as then they hope to make it an issue of the next election, whereby they expect to elect their State officers, and carry both the Senate and Assembly. All that would be left in the hands of the democracy then would be their Goverrer for a single year, holding the

for an amendment of the constitution. They dare not dodge that question. By refusing to sustain that propo-sition, or evading it in any possible shape, they will mani-fest an insincerity which might prove disastrous. Their

sition, or evading it in any possible shape, they will manifest an insincerity which might prove disastrous. Their proteosions of support to any practical measure brought lowered by the majority, by which the canals may be ultimately enlarged, at a reasonable expense, will compel them to vots for some project, and the one most likely to easit them is Vanderbilt's for amending the constitution of the State, so as to permit the Legislature to borrow from time to time ten and a half millions, pledging the surplus canal toils for the ultimate redemption of both principal and interest. The whigs will not sustain the tax and toil bill that is certain. They would gladly carry that question to the people.

Thus stand matters at the capital in relation to the only great State question at issue. Honest men desire a final settlement and adjustment of it. Politicians wish to stave it of. Both parlies are infested with them, and the game which is now playing may make it a political one at the polls. If it is carried there, it will be through the influence of those, in and out of the Legislature, who wish to keep the canal as a hobby on which to rice into office. Such creatures are plentiful in every locality, and are now awarming the looby with their sneaking and hong dog countenances. They are constantly upon the botton holes of members, annoy them in the Senate, in the House, in the lobbies at their lodgings, in the streets, and every where else. Who can look into futurity, only ten days, to predict the result of all this? Who can an acceptable? Who knows? Where is the prophet? Echo assessers, where?

The City Railroad Bill. The majority of the committee of the Assembly, to whom the petitions for legislation traint of grants of rights of way in streets, to railry a companies, was referred, have begged leave to be discharged from the consideration of the subject. One of the minority—Mr. Holley—has reported a bill, of which the following is a

for rights of way in streets, to railry, companies, was referred, have begged leave to be discharged from the consideration of the subject. One of the minority—Mr.
Holley—has reported a bill, of which the following is a
cony:

An Act to prevent injustice in the construction of Railroads
in the citics of this State.

The people of New York, represented in Senate and
Assembly, do enact as fellows:

Section 1. No railroad shall hereafter be constructed
in any city of the State, under any authority of the Common Council or other municipal authorities thereof, heretofore or hereafter granted, unless such construction be
anotioned and confirmed by the Supreme Court of the
pudicial district containing such city, at a general form
thereof, as hereinafter provided.

Sect. 2. Notice of applications for such sanction and
confirmation shall be given in the manner provided by
law, in reference to the applications for the opening of
savets and avenues in any such city; and such notice
shall be published at least twenty days, in not less than
three of the daily papers of the largest circulation
pointed in such city.

Sec. 3. Upon the hearing of such application the said
Supreme Court shall receive objections, verified by affidavits, from any person claiming to be interested in any
real cetate bounded on the streets or avenues on which
such railroad is proposed to be constructed, or claiming
that his rights or interests will, in any way, be affected
by the construction of said road; and the said court may
are receive rebutting evidence, on eath, in favor of such
application, and such other evidence, as any of the parties
may, in any stage of the hearing, it shall appear to said
court that of those persons who are owners of real estate
on the line of the streets or avenues through which such
railroad is proposed to be constructed, or claiming
that his right, the said owner has a construction
of the construction of said railroad, or that the
paidic interest will be so eminently promoted by such
construction as to justi

ion, and when so conformed, may finally approve the

tion, and whom so conformed, may finally approve the same.

But if it should appear to the said court that the municipal authorities of the city in which such railroad is proposed to be constructed are duly authorized by law to construct the said road, and propose to construct the ame at their own expense, and for the exclusive benefit of such city, then the said court may dispense with the proof required in this section in respect to a grant to individuals to construct such road.

Sec. 6. Nothing in this act contained shall be constructed as declaring or determining the right, title, or interest of any city corporation, in any of the streets or avenues thereof, or as confirming any right or authority to appropriate the soil of such streets or avenues to the purposes of a railroad, when such use would become a public nuisance, or without due proceedings to compensate the owners in fee, if there be any, of such streets or avenues, or the owners of any other property injured by the construction of such railroad.

Sec. 7. This act shall apply to any grant of a railroad heretofore made by any common council where the railroad has not been constructed, and to the extension of any railroad actually constructed in any city in this State; nor to any railroad constructed in any city in this State; nor to any railroad constructed in any city in this State; nor to any railroad constructed in any city in this State; nor to any railroad constructed in any city in this State; nor to any railroad constructed in any city in this State; nor to any railroad constructed in any city in this State; nor to any railroad constructed in any city in this State; nor to any railroad constructed in any city in this State; nor to any railroad constructed in any city in this State; nor to any railroad constructed in any city in this State; nor to any railroad constructed in any city in this state; nor to any railroad constructed in any city in this state; nor to any railroad constructed in any city in this state; nor to any railroad construc

reets in said city. Sec. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Reissue of Circulating Notes.

The following is the bill reported on the 25th uit., by ir. Russell Smith, to the Assembly, from the Committee near Banks and Insurance Companies—read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole:—

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE BE-ISSUE OF THE CIRCU-LATING NOTES OF BANKS WHOSE CHARTERS HAVE

LATING NOTES OF BANKS WHOSE CHARTERS HAVE EXPIRED.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows.—
Section 1. The circulating notes issued by any incorporated bank shall not be re-issued or paid out by any individual banker, bank or banking association, for any purpose whatsoever, after the expiration of one year from the time of the expiration of the charter of such incorporated bank. But this section shall not prevent any such individual banker, bank or banking association from presenting to the trustees of such expired incorporated bank such circulating notes for payment.

Section 2. Every individual banker, and the officers, directors and agents of any bank or banking association, who shall offend against the provisions of this act, shall be liable to the penalties prescribed by law for issuing bills or promissory notes, for the purpose of putting them into circulation, without being authorized by law.

Section 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of October next.

October next.

The Charges against Hon. Henry Fitzhugh.
[From the Albany Evening Journal, April 2.]

Mr. Gale, on whose motion a committee was appointed to investigate certain charges of official delinquency against the Hon. Henry Fitzhugh, made a report this morning. The committee after presenting the facts elicited by the testimony, not only fully exculpate Mr. Fitzhugh from these charges, but unanimously resolve that nothing appeared to impair the public confidence in his official integrity. Although Mr. F.'s friends have not from the first doubted the result of this investigation, it is gratifying to have this public endorsement of the purity of his official character. The State never had a more faithful servant, or one who has discharged his public duties with a more scrupulous regard to the public interests.

Estucation of Street Children.

The report of Mr. Holley on the education of "street children" is very interesting. It presents the question, is all its important aspects, clearly and forcibly. The duty of the State to prevent as well as to punish crime, is demonstrated by the cogent and conclusive arguments of the report; and the position that this preventive process would be effective in averting the consequences of crime, by crushing the gerns upon which the baneful fruit grows, must commend itself to the good sense of the mere economist, while it cannot fail to enlist the warmest sympathies of the philanthropist.

No more painful picture can be presented to the mind of the benevolent than the dark future of the perverse, friendlers and neglected "street child" No moral ray ever crosses his desolate path. His miserable home is the abode of hopeless wretchedness. Profligacy and crime consitute his daily moral aliment. Profamity is the only prayer, and piliering the only employment, taught him in his infrancy. He become: an adept in crime before the more fortunate child acquires even a conception of what constitutes a legal oflence; and long before he reaches his majority, he stands out before the moral dark abandoned offender—ready to play any desperate game to gratify his passions or procure the means of subsistence. Out of such material as this are made our pickpockets burglars, highwaymen and assassins. The "street child" becomes the matured robber or murderer; and the neglected, shivering, friendless tenant of the dark and flithy hotels of our large towns, becomes almost inevitably, the immates of our prisons, or the victim of the executioner.

And yet what has society—what has the State—done for these neglected outcasts? We have institutions to punish, but not to save them. Our Houses of Refuge do something; but they are inadequate. By what has been done by them, however, we may learn what may be accomplished by more efficient agencies—agencies yet untried, but not unthought of—agencies which New York, g

shouls cover the start quisition.

It is well that this subject, which has recently at-tracted the attention of the thoughtful philanthropists of our State, has been brought to the attention of the Legi-lature.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PHILADELPHA, April 2, 1855.
I noticed an article in yesterday's Herald, headed "A Charming Actress at the Altar," the writer of which did not seem to know what he was writing about as many things therein asserted are false.

In the first place, he says that Miss Denin failed to receive my letters; which is not so; for to my positive anowledge, now, if not before, she received every letter which I sent to her, and they were all sent to Mr. Winans, or to his care, and only two at that, to which Mr. Winners can testify. The second assertion which I consider t necessary to notice, is the one that the friendly relations between them not having been resumed, I tried to turn it to my own account. I was not aware there had been any difficulty between them, and for that reason, if for no other, I did not try to turn it to my own advanfor no other, I did not try to turn it to my own advantage. The statement in relation to my father's interference it is not necessary for me to deny, as it was denied
in the article. Thirdly, I never gave any colored gentleman fifty dollars, as asserted, or any other amount, to
carry letters to Miss Denin, as all the letters I wished to
send, Mr. Winans has been, and was willing to deliver
to her. As to Miss D. seeding for the writer she did not,
as I accidentally happened into the parior where she, together with her father, sister and lady friend happened
to be at the time—although she had seen me many
times, and known considerable of me for the last year,
through her father, who was present at the marrisge and
gave his consent. The parties sincerely desire that there
shall be no more controversy about the subject, especially
where the truth is so widely varied from. And any one
asserting anything of the kind hereafter, I shall hold
responsible.

Items from Texas.

Items from Texas.

The Galveston Journal, of the 21st ult., says —The steamer Arthur, Capt. J. R. Young, which has been plying between this port and the Brazos river, now lies a total wreck on the beach, about sixteen miles below this city. She left the mouth of the Brazos river, now lies a total wreck on the beach, about sixteen miles below this city. She left the mouth of the Brazos about 70 clock last Thursday evening, and was off our bart the next morning; but, from the heavy sea and strong wind, was unable to make the harbor. She put about, with the hope of making the harbor of San Luis, but, upon examination, it was ascertained that she had sprung aleak and was fast linking; when she was run ashore, where she now lies, barely in time to exave the lives of those on board. She had a full freight of sugar, molasses and cotton.

The cargo was fully insured, but the boat was the entire less of the owerer, who indrecently built her in Louisians. We understand that there is no prospect of saving anything from the wreek.

The steamer Star state, from Pine Biuff, Trinity river, arrived here yesterday morning. She brought down to the mouth of the river 1,300 bales cotton—the largest cargo, we believe that ever came down the Trinity.

The Journal says the present prospect is that Richari S. Walker, of Nacogdoobes, will be the next Representative in Congress of the Eastern District of Texas.

The Lodger learns that the order issued last December for the removal of the Commissary Department from San Antonio to Indianola, has been revoked, at least for the present.

The Nuccest Valley reports that two men of the

Antonio to indianola, has been revoked, at least for the present.

The Nucces Valley reports that two men of the band of the Mountel Rifles have deserted and taken with them two black horses, fully equipped. The names of the deserters are Francis W. Fisher, and Matthew W. Eger. One hundred dollars reward is offered for their apprehension.

Captain H. E. Boehue has been elected Mayor of Indianath.

Captain H. E. Boenue has been elected Mayor of Insianols.

We learn from the Lawaca Commercial that Captain Mitchell, while out hunting a few days ago, on the opposite
side of the bay, was accidentally killed by the discharge
of his gun in his own hands. At the time of the accident
he was endeavoring to get up to a flock of wild turkeys,
pushing his gun after him. Suddenly it went off, and the
contents entered his side and kolged near his kidneys.
He survived but a short time. The Indianola Bullentin,
in noticing Captain Mitchell's death, says —A native of
South Carolina came from Alabama to Texas, in 1838. He
abandoned his plantation and served the country faith
fully through 1849, 41, 42 and 43—was in the battles of
Casa Blanco, Red Colorado, Salado, Honda, and in the
Somerville campaign, commanded a company of volunteers
to Mexico in 1842, 48. A wife, four little children, and
many friends are left to weep over his sad fate, and well
may we say full many an old Texas Ranger will drop a
tear of sorrow on reading this announcement of the death
of his old cumrade, whose warm heart and gallant bearing made him a general favorite.

A young man named John Hallisy, for the last few
months a resident of Indianola, died on the night of the
10th Inst., from wounds received at the hands of a man
shown as "Bricktop."

The Board of Mirectors of the San Antonio and Mexican
Gulf Railroad Company, have resolved that the line of
road shall be through the town of Victoria, and that a
deput shall be erected there, provided that, in addition to
the private subscriptions to the stock already maise by
chilens of Victoria, the town shall subscribe \$20,000 by
the stock of the company.

The Ledger learns that Lieut Denman, U.S. Army,
stationed at the post on the Cleane, was kidled recently
by the accidental discharge of fire arms in the head of
Lieut. Hollabird, of the same post. Lieut Donman was
a young officer of much promise and greatly beloved by
his associates. We learn from the Lavaca Commercial that Captain Mit-

The Biffect in Europe of President Pierce's Inaugural Address.

[From the Loaden Globs, March 17.]

With the exception of the obligate fourish expected, as a matter of course, from every organ of American nationality, General Pierce's inaugural address is moderate in tone and peaceful in professions. And from the known character of the new President, the expression of his personal sentiments may be considered as sincere. The collective effect embodies the present creed of what may be perhaps most appropriately designated as American conservation. Whatever right of possession has been expressly or constructively recognized by the constitution—any "theory of society or government" to the contrary notwith-standing—General Pierce will maintain; and whatever opportunity of "expansion" may ofer itself, consistently with the strictest observance of national faith," General Pierce will mot fail to take. So he says; and we have no difficulty in believing him. But he also lays due stress on the fact, which the recent example of this country has brought into suspicious promisence, that "the vast interests of commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of trade and international interceurse must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people." And from this country, at least, the new President is certain of compliance with the conditions which he "lays down for extended commercial interceurse." With these views, "he says (of the mutual advantages of international commerce, we have to expect, and shall, under all circumstances, require, prompt reciprocity." England shas already advanced more than half way towards this consummation; and we trust the present overnments of each country are destined to remove the remaining barriers which obstruct still more extended intercourse between the United States and the British dominions and dependences.

In describing General Pierce's address as embodies those of the prevailing borns, and the service of the service of the prevailing british the re

his conviction that "the great objects of our pursuit, as a people, are best to be attained by peace and are entrely consistent with the tranquillity and interests of the rest of mankind."

[From the London Chronicle March 17.]

The inaugural message of General Fierce, which we this day oublish, is probably the smallest sacrifice which was ever offered by a democratic politician to the principles of American democracy. If the abstract propositions were struck out, this address would read like a grave profession of conservatism, from some statesman of the school of Washington and Adams. Wherever the new Fresident has enunciated a principle, it melts down to nothing in his description of its application. No sooner has he sketched the bold outline of a policy than he takes up his brush, and celors with neutral tint. It is obvious, throughout his message, that he is addressing himself in turn to the various crotchets which his party has from time to time taken up, with the view of giving fair notice to their votaries that a complimentary allusion is all which they may expect freem him. The Kossuth agitation is indicated as appealing to the sympathies of the American people "in the cause of human freedom and universal advancement;" but this gentle admission is prefaced by a significant statement that the United States have no relations with the "complicated European systems of national polity," and are indifferent to the wars, the turnits, and the anxieties of the Old World Much the same treatment is accorded to the Monroe doctrine, which is disposed of in the fevest possible words. General Cass gets a hint that its re-affirmation would be little less than folly; and the only satisfaction profered to that turbulent gentleman consists in a sort of parenthetical declaration that "the rights, security, and repose of this confederacy reject the idea of interference or colonization on this side of the ocean, by any foreign power, beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissible." But by far the most striking evidence

United States is not prosecuted in forgetiulness of its results on the whole society of nations, we have neither the wish nor the right to diciate the direction which it may be compelled to follow. It is obviously true that considerations of security may fairly impire the gravest citizen of the Union with desire to enlarge the circle of the federation of the Union with desire to enlarge the circle of the federation of the Union with desire to enlarge the circle of the federation of the Union Creeks, and the moral dissolution of Mexico, are pointing to a period when not merely interest, but duty and pity, may prompt the Americans to extend the blessings of fixed rule or free government to territories without their present pale. We have not the lightest what to conceal from ourselves that even now the absorption of Cuba or of the North Mexican provinces would increase the prosperity and happiness of large masses of human beings. Mexico, racked with anarchy, has just recalled her Alcibiades, Santa Anna, whose return to his native soil, requirely solicited by his fellow-country-men in moments of danger or difficulty. Has regularly proved the prefude to fearful misiortunes. Cuba is suffering the extremity of oppression from an angry and right-end vicercy, and in the condition of both countries the device of the countries of the coun

in easiest the "Menere decision," in the discogness has usage which has ever yet been employed, to the effect, that "the right, the security, and the respons of the confideracy reject the idea of interference or colonication on this aids of the ocean by any foreign power, beyond the confideracy reject the idea of interference or colonication on the interference of the United States not only determines what its own rejets and possessions are and ought to be over the whole American continent, on very broad and uncontrolled principles, but it repairs as inactived the control of the contr

Massacre in the Berenlee, and Burning of the

Vessei.

A most tragical event has unbapplly befallen the master, his lady, and officers of the English ship Berenice, in the Straits of Gastar, while on a voyage to Sydney, who were horribly murdered on board, and their

A most tragical event has unhapply befallen the master, his lady, and officers of the English ship Berenice, in the Straits of Gastar, while on a voyage to Sydney, who were horribly murdered on board, and their ahip afterwards destroyed by fire. A previous mail had given rise to fears of a vessel having been burned in the Straits, and an impression was entertained that the ill fated ship was the Berenice, which was missing; and from the fact of some of the fragments of the wreek having been picked up bearing the Berenice's initials, little doubt was felt in the matter. Much anxiety then arose as to the fate of those on beard, who comprised Captain Candy, his wife, first and second mates, a Frenchman, (a passenger for Australia.) two servants of Mrs. Candy, and about thirty-five hands. With the exception of the officers, there were but few Europeans among the crew, who, for the most part, were Java and Manilamen.

The ship sailed on the 6th of June from Singapore for Shanghae, and then from that port to Sydney on the 4th November, with the intention of calling at Java. Several of the crew evinced a strong desire to leave the vessel on her reaching that island, but the captain holding out an increase of wages and additional rations to take the ship on to Sydney, they were induced to remain, and the ship proceeded. Nothing was heard of her until about the 10th December, when a report reached Marabaya, the Residence of Togel, of the remains of a burned wreck having been discovered in the Straits. A day or two previously a boat, containing fifteen persons, arrived at Marabaya, who on landing dispersed them selves inland before the authorities had time to Institute inquiries about them, and on the day following another boat came in with a similar number and same character of men. a mixture of Java and Manilamen.

When interrogated, they stated that they were the crew of a prahu belonging to Rinic, laden with gambrie, which they represented had capsized, and that a boy had been drowned. The whole of them at length con pliacy to justice, and as many as nice had been lon the jail of Togel. The Berenice was freighted a valuable cargo of tea, and her loss is therefore

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET. Senday, April 3-6 P. M.

During the past week the stock market has been pretty active, and moderately buoyant. Quotations t the close yesterday ruled generally higher than at the close of the week previous, and the feeling among holders was a little firmer. Money has been slightly easier, with an occasional spasmodic contraction, which, for the moment, gave the fancies a turn downward. The prospect for holders of stocks is not at all enouraging. There may be no depreciation of imporance, but we see no possibility of any permanent improvement being realized. There appears to be no desire to speculate, on the part of outsiders, and the brokers in the street are full of the fancies. Prices may be sustained at present points, but it will be by holders withdrawing from the market, more than by any additional demand for stocks The money market is too unsettled to permit much speculation, and we must look for a quiet time, for some weeks, at the stock exchange.

The North River Pire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent.; the Naumkeag Bank, Salem, three and a half per cent.; Bank of Danvers, four per cent.; Ocean Bank, Newburyport, five per cent.; Mechanics'

Bank, do., three and a half per cent.

The exports of specie from this port last week, SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK. | loons, 126 | 82,000 00 |
| Bark Prince Albert, Hamburg, Am. gold | 16,000 00 |
| Steamship Baltic, Liverpool, specie | 3,512 60 | \$75,512 50 2,459,168 00 Total March 26 to April 2..... Total for 1863.....\$2,474,680 50

The Baltic took out a very small amount of specie, and the total shipment for the week was exceedingly limited. The remittance of foreign exchange by the Baltic was not large. We learn that water has been let into the Wabash and Eric canal to Logansport, but that navigation will not be open through to Lafayette short of two

weeks. The People's Bank of South Carolina, with a capital of \$1,000,000, is about to be established at

Charleston, S. C. The Legislature of Virginia has passed a bill appropriating seventy thousand dollars to the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, for the comple-

tion of the tide water connection.

The new silver coin issued to-day from the mint, in accordance with the provisions of the new law, slightly differs from the old issue. The device of the new coin will be similar to the old, but they will be a little lighter. The respective weights of the various coins authorized by the acts of 1837 and 1853, are as

Act of Jan., 1837. Act of Feb., 1863.
412½ grains. No change.
206½ 102 grains.
103½ 96
41½ 38 40 4 

purity-nine parts of silver and one part alloy. The ssue of three cent pieces now in circulation contains 75 parts silver and 25 parts alloy.

The receipts at the Philadelphia office of the Co-

lumbia Railroad, up to the 1st of April, 1853, amounted to \$134,968 85; for the same time the year previous, \$105.680 33-increase this year, \$29,288 52.

The amount of coal transported on the Schuylkill Canal, up to Thursday, March 31st, 1853, was 31,283 tons, against 35.674 to the same time last year; on the Reading Railroad, up to the 31st of March this year, 328,456 tons; to same time last year, 366,755

The amount of specie imported into this port during the month of March, 1853, was as annexed:-

Aspinwall	ilver.	Gold. \$14.909	Gold Dust. \$6,231,960	Total \$6 246,889
Vera Cruz\$1	2.417	_		12,417
	5 682	-	_	5,662
Belize	4,606		_	4,600
Carthagena	-	2,000	-	1,000
Savapilla	3,150	3,954	-	7,104
Tobasco	300	100	_	300
Port au Prince	100	5 <del></del>		100
Havre	_	96,600	-	96,600
Liverpool	-	96,600		96,600
Total \$2	6,235	\$213,163	6,231,960	\$6,471,258

Of the aggregate, all but \$224,389 was from California.

The receipts and disbursements at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia, during the month

	of March, were as annexed:				100
	Feb. 28—Balance			_\$1,096,891	40
g	Customs	\$406,317	02		
	Post Office Moneys	38,806	0.1	****	
ú	Miscellaneous	8,402	02-	153,555	98
	Total			\$1,550,446	98
9	Transfer Drafts	\$150,000	00	3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	Treasury Drafts	221,910	87	Age The	
d	Post Office Warrants	56,499	04		
ä	Int. on Loans and Coupons	2,522			
	Pensions	24,543	25	-455,475	66
	March 31—Balance			\$1,094 971	32

The Boston Courier gives the annexed statement of dividends declared by the insurance companies of that city, in each of the past four years:-

BOSTON INSURANCE CO	MPANTES-	-AMOUNT	OF DIVI	DENDS.
	Die.	Dir.	Dio.	Die
Offices. Capito	7. 1849.	1850.	1851.	185
American \$300,00		t, 20 p.ct.	20 p.ct.	20 p.
Boston 300,00	0 4	12	9	10
Boylston 300,00	0 12	14	16	16
Cochituate 150 00	0	new	4	7
Eliot	0 -	-	new	7
Firemen's 300,00	0 20	20 p.ct	20 p.ct	
Franklin 800.00	0 12	18	10	9
Hope200,00	0 3	12	10	11
Manufacturers', 400,00	0 11	20	25	2736
Mercant. Marine 300,00	0 10	11	10	10
Merchants' 500,00	0 20	35	30	25
National 500,00	0 14	18	20	16
Neptune300,00	0 14	80	17	15
North American 100,00	<b>10</b> —	-	new	7
Suffolk225.00	0 8	9	10 p.ct.	10
Tremout	16	20	5	none
United States 200,00	0 20	25	none	none
Warren 150,00	0 6	none	8	11 p.
Washington 200,00	0 6	12 p et.	11	7

Amount of capi-tal & div's. \$4.870,950 531,000 948,250 742,500 717,716 The Boston Post gives the following brief account of the success of the Minnesota Company, on Lake

of the success of the Minnesota Company, on Lake Superior:

It was commenced in 1845, but dwindled along for some years. The total outlay by the original stockholders has been \$22 per share, or \$66,000 for the whole mine. About five years since the stock was offered to the miners at \$3 per share, and refused by them. The company was in debt, and the stockholders were unable or unwilling to pay further assessments. As time rolled on, however, the mine began to improve, and the dobts and current expenditures were paid in the product of copper. The company, at the close of last season's navigation, had 450 tons ready for shipment. It has since obtained from fifty-two to fifty seven tons per month. By next autumn it will have shipped more than 1,000 tons of copper, worth fully \$500,000. Allowing fifty per cent for expenses of all sorts, it can pay a dividend in January. 1854, of fifty dollars per ahare, and have a cash reserve of \$100,000. The stock is chiefly held in New York, at \$200 per, hare.

The amount to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the different depositaries of the government, and in the mints, on the 28th of March, subject to draft, was as follows :--

FINANCES OF	THE UNITED	STATES-AMOUNT	Am't sub	
T.	n what Place		to Draf	
Treasurer of the	a IT & Wast	nington, D. C	\$226,567	
Assistant Tro	accept Rost	on, Mass	1,882,159	
Assistant Ite	Now	York, N. York	6,127,290	
10	G Phili	adelphia, Penn	921,851	ä
10	i. Chai	leston, S. C	35 103	ä
11		Orleans, La	56,980	ä
16		Louis Mo	646,050	ä
Done How at		York	6,129	ä
repositaty as	Baltimore	Md	40,950	ä
16	Richmond.	Va	3,334	
14	Norfolk, Va		87,667	ä
10	Wilmington	N. C	11.679	ä
46		Georgia	64,848	ä
11		bama	26,143	ä
14	Nashville, 7	Cenn	18,740	ä
16		Ohio	77.331	ä
11		Penn	478	
1 16		(late)	3,301	ä
		co, California	1,073,698	ä
11			852	ä
	Dubuque, E	wa	14,250	ä
1 1		Arkansas	3.946	ä
		e, Indiana	18,478	ä
10 22		sols	30,754	
1 1000		higan	2,083	
		Florida De	5,598,820	
Mint of the U	Traited States,	Philadelphia, Pa. es, Charlotte, N.C.	32,000	
Br. Mint of the	Three seasons		26,850	
		Dahlonega, Ga New Orleans, La.	500,000	
	*	new Oriental, Me	000,000	Ē
			17,532,284	á
Deliver overse	on annount		2 386	i

Add differences in transfers..... \$17,529,897 90 

favorable character of the Niagara's letters, dispessing buyers to curtail their operations. Still, the comparatively light receipts and moderate stock austained the confidence of factors, who refused to make any abatement in price. The day's business subtraced 11,000 bbls.

—sour, at \$4; superfine No. 2, \$4 12½ a \$4 25; ordinary to good State at \$4 62½ a \$4 75; mixed to straight ladiana and Michigan at \$4 65½ a \$4 75; mixed to straight ladiana and Michigan at \$4 65½ a \$4 87%; favorite State, \$4 75 a \$4 87%; fancy Genesce, \$4 87½ a \$4 87½; favorite State, \$4 75 a \$4 87½; fancy Genesce, \$4 87½ a \$4 87½; favorite State, \$4 75 a \$4 87½; fancy Genesce, \$4 87½ a \$4 87½; with extra ladiana, Michigan and Ohio, \$5 12½ a \$5 75, per bbl. Canadian was neither freely offered nor in much request. Most parties gave \$4 75 as the average and nominal value of superfine per bbl. Southern was hardly at active or as firm as represented in our last, but a good home and export demand prevailed at pretty full rates. Salas were made of 1,750 bbls. at \$4 87½ a \$5 12½ for mixed to good; \$5 12½ a \$5 50 for favorite; and \$5 50 a \$6 60 for fanory. Rye flour ruled about the same, retailing at \$3 75 for fine, and \$4 for superfine, per bbl. Cora meal southwell of the same of which are been made at \$3 for Jersey, and \$3 37½ for Brandywine per bbl. Wheat was in a size of 300 bbls. have been made at \$3 for Jersey, and \$3 37½ for Brandywine per bbl. Wheat was in a size of southers of owners, transactions were obstructed. Rye did not vary much; there were 2,500 bushels disposed of at 90c. Barley was quiet and languid at 64c a 08c. per bushel. Oats were in better demand at 45c. a 47c. for Jersey, 46c. a 48c. for Pennsylvania. and 48c. a 50c; for State and Western, per bushel. Oarn seemed rather scarce, while it was in briak request and higher in price. The day's movements comprised 34,000 bushels at 58c. a 61c for unaound and 61c a 67c. for inferior to choice Southers white and yellow.

Coffex was as freely dealt in as ever, prices remaining quite

Correr was in slack demand at 30c. for yellaw, 36c.

for new sheathing, per lb.

Corron.—The sales to day amount to 1,400 bales, the

Sigo. per pound.

Copper was in slack demand at 30c. for yellaw, 36c. for new sheathing, per 1b
COTTON.—The sales to-day amount to 1,400 bales, the market closing very firm.

Finouris.—Engagements were light for Liverpod.

Some 500 bales of cotton were engaged at 55.16d. for uscompressed; and 300 compressed at 9 32d; 36 tons fog-wood, at 35c. per ton. Flour was at 2a 9d. at. a. a.ked; and grain at 6d. a 7½d; 150 casks were engaged at 30s.; and 50 do. at 28s; with 300 bbls rodin at 22 7½d. To Glasgow. 100 hhds. bark were engaged at 30s.; To Glasgow. 100 hhds. bark were engaged at 30s.; To Glasgow. 100 hhds. bark were engaged at 30s. To California rates ranged from 55 a 85c.; and to Australia 50 a 60c. per foot measurement. There was no change to other ports.

FRUIT—rales have been made of 500 boxe bunch raisins at \$2.86; 500 half do. \$1.37½ a \$1.40; 250 boxes Valencia do. \$1.25; 200 boxes oranges. (by auction.) \$1.57½. HAY was very dull and heavy at 30 a 90c per 100 lbs. Hidden \$1.25 color bare for the same at 10 a 10 per 100 lbs. Hidden \$1.25 color bare for the hidden \$

 Year
 January
 \*\*51-52-53
 \*\*52-53
 \*\*\*March

 1860
 100,445
 140,021
 50,622
 \*\*56,622

 1861
 116,680
 102,730
 134,309

 1862
 49,982
 101 013
 75,301

 1853
 48,722
 77,404
 137,150

Year. January. Fibruary. March. Total. 1850. 109.45 140,021 55,622 500 085 1851. 116,630 102,730 134,309 332,600 1852. 49,982 101 013 75 301 226,326 1853. 48,722 77,404 137,150 225,376 Horss. 49,782 101 013 75 301 226,326 1853. 48,722 77,404 137,150 225,376 Horss. 49,700 West 16,700 West

of Sumaira pepper, on private terms: 1,700 bags do. at 11c. a 113c.; small lots do. in bond, at 10c.; and 400 lbs. nutmega at private bargain.

nutnegs at private bargain.

Sucass were in pretty active request at firm rates.

Sales have been made of 300 hhds. Cuba at 5c. a 634c.;

100 New Orleans on terms not made public; and 50
Porto Rico at 5c. a 53/c. per lb. We append a comparative statement of the quantity on hand is this market

tre statement of the quantity on hand is the on the 1st ult, and yesterday:—

March 1st. April 1st. Decrease.

Cuba, hhds. 4,534 11,870 —

New Orleans. 6,084 6,220 —

Porto Rico. 19 3,661 —

Texas. 188 150 38 Total hhds 10,826 22,601 Cuba, bexes, 12,967 11,435 1,522 Manilla bags 3,800 11,923

since the establishment of the sub-treasury. This accumulation weighs heavily on the commercial classes, as a large portion of the deposits has been drawn from the banks. The check, however, is wholesome, and calculated to keep financial affairs in a sound condition.

CITY TRADE REPORT

Saturday, April 2—6 P. M.

Aries were less active. The rise in prices occasioned a limitation of purchases. About 60 bbls. changed hands to day, at \$5 5614 at \$5 624 for peaks, and \$4 934 at \$6 for pots, per 100 bbs. There remained 2,147 bols of all kinds in the inspection warehouse this morning.

Binantures—Fourt—This commedity was less inquired for, the edicial notice that the State canals would be opened for pavigation on the 20th institute of pavigation of the 20th institute. The edicial notice that the State canals would be opened for pavigation on the last 20th institute. The edicial notice that the State canals would be opened for pavigation of the 20th institute. The substitute of the substitute o